Yi 2
7399
E. 11

Having finished ~~the Inflam~~ ~~continual~~ ~~& Remitting~~ fevers of too much action, we shall proceed now to treat of those states of fever in which there is a weak morbid action ~~deficiency of fore~~ in the muscular fibres of the Arterial system ~~and in which there is a septic ferment introduced into the fluids~~. But we have a bridge to pass ~~Ha are fore but if we follow~~ before we arrive at that part of our subject - I mean that intermediate state of action in the system between ~~excessive & deficient~~ violent one in the arterial system. This ~~state~~ mixed diathesis has not been sufficiently attended to by Authors, and this state to be the reason why our practice in fevers is still so imperfect. ~~We name diseases or we clap~~ They have named or classed fevers, and

We should proceed now in the order of our Lectures to mention the Use of Stimulants in the fevers of feeble morbid action, but it will first be proper to treat of an intermediate state of fever in which medicines of both Classes are occasionally indicated: I mean the typhoid ~~state~~ form of fever. It sometimes occurs in the Jail fever – also in the puerperal fever, & in the Scarlatina. It ~~is~~ now & then occurs in the bilious fever, & in ~~pleu~~ the pleurisy. In short, there is no ~~form of fever~~ state of fever which does not now & then assume it. ~~Dr Butter calls it the state of fever.~~ Sometimes however it comes on as an original form of fever. ~~Dr Butter~~

however fever ought to be called tend more D'

have ordered medicines ~~accordingly~~ without
~~any~~ a due regard to their running so much
into each other. I ~~shall~~ have called this intermediate
state of fever ~~[illegible]~~ or slow ~~chronic~~ typhoid fever.
It is described pretty accurately
by Dr Huxham under the name of the
nervous fever. It is ~~[illegible]~~ the jail or hospital
fever of Authors in ~~the~~ its first stage. ~~Jhus~~ It is
moreover the pestilential fevers of all Authors.
many disputes have been carried on whe-
ther this fever be inflam.y - or putrid.
~~I have~~ I have seen it inflam.y so as to bear 3
bleedings. ~~and~~ In Lying in hospitals, and
among the lower class of women, it is some
times ~~putrid~~ gangrenous - but in most cases it is
neither inflam.y nor ~~putrid~~ gangrenous, - so that
the writers on both sides the question are
in an error, and hence I believe them
of a which confines the patient - the

Lessons fever shd be called tend to

both, when they rail at each other. The
murpeile fever is for the most part the true typhoid fever.
~~of mixed action~~. The fever which attends
the scarlatina is, for the same kind, &
hence the same diversity of opinions
concerning it, as of the purpeile fever.
It frequently ~~is sometimes origin~~ succeeds the malignant typhus
~~inflam~~ and
states of ~~silent~~ fever, but it is often an origi
nal state of fever. When this is the case,
it ~~comes~~ creeps on gradually. The patient com=
plains of indisposition for two or three
weeks before he is confined to his bed.
He has during this time, headach, - distur=
bed dreams, - ~~fee~~ weak appetite, and is
soon fatigued with motion. No chills,
or a very feeble one introduces the attack
of it which confines the patient - the

V a little jerking, and in point of Vigor ~~about~~ upon a par with a natural or healthy pulse. The

V in which case it was ~~they were~~ derived from miasmata, & was ~~were~~ a form of the autumnal bilious fever. — A few cases of it have lately appeared in our city in the Autumn especially in 1806. Perhaps it may ~~revive~~, & recover its ancient dominion in our city. — It appeared in ~~they constituted~~ the first stage of the hospital fever during our revolutionary war, but it generally ran in a few days into the typhus fever, or the low nervous fever. It is accurately described by Dr Huxham's nervous.

pulse is ~~found~~ soft & ~~with a little vigor~~
skin is now dry, and the edges of the
tongue soon become so, ~~and~~ and this dryness
increases according to the progress of the
disease towards the true typhus mitior,
or to borrow a term from Dr Butter
the low nervous or chronic fever. It frequently
continues 20, and even forty days without
an hour's intermission. ~~formerly~~ ~~It was~~
very common in this city when I began
to practice here ~~but now they are~~
~~seldom to be seen~~ I saw some cases
of them in the military hospitals - but
they soon ~~turn~~ ran into the low nervous
fever.

~~This~~ typhoid or slow fever when generated in jails
or hospitals, ~~is~~
sometimes confounded with the bi-
-lious fever. But it may easily be

4 by the stomach & bowels being free from bile. 5 by little or no tendency to bleeding. 1. But this typhoid action is not confined to the bail fever. It follows bilious & yellow fevers - all pneumony - inflammation & all other inflam. states of fever. —

[Nature is not single in her operation in producing this mixed fever. There is typhoid weather - that is weather hot & cold at the same time - there is a typhoid countenance - that is a mixture of pain & pleasure as in the face of the picture of the Queen of France after the birth of a son.]

distinguished from it. 1 By occurring in all seasons of the year, especially in the winter and Spring - the Bilious fever State of occurs ~~only~~ chiefly in Summer & Autumn.
2 By having no "Remissions. The bilious fever derives its name from its tendency ~~most frequently~~ origin. 3 By its being rec.d from Remissions. Miasmata. State of ~~contagion~~. The Bilious fever is derived only from marsh miasmata & excited frequently by the changes which so frequently occur in the weather in the Summer & Autumn.
Bring.n in here - p: 50 ⊙ on Chronic form of fever.

I have mentioned the precursors of this State of fever formerly. By If an emetic be taken at any time during this existence, the disease may be checked in its birth. In this way, I prevented it in many instances in the Army ~~of the~~ ~~Inquiries~~ Of the United States.

V I have sometimes said the whole cure of diseases might be summed up in three imperative words - viz - ~~Abstin~~ "Abstule - Sustine - and ~~Dorso~~ Siste" - that is - abstract - sup=port or stimulate, and do nothing.

The last advice might be followed in the typhoid fever, were we sure it would not end in effusion or a

VI I said formerly that there were two kinds of wrong action in the blood vessels in fevers - the one in the fibres of the b: vessels themselves, - the other in the direction of the blood. now ~~all these formed~~ the latter state of irregular or morbid action takes place more or less in all fevers above the typhoid form, & in a certain degree in this form of fever. stimulants in this case prematurely given are as

What are the Remedies - for this
~~dreadfull~~ State of fever? To this I answer
none of those which are commonly
given in it, in the manner which they are
prescribed. ~~Bleeding~~ Large - Bark - Volatiles Wine &
opium - all do mischief in this State
of fever. I dread the being called to a
patient in this disorder, ~~as much as I~~
~~do in fact~~ as yet. I dread being called to
see a patient in this State of fever, for
as yet I know no Summary method
of treating it). If ~~I had to make that the~~
~~I would not call in effervescents, and~~
morbid
the change of fluids formerly mentioned
it would be best to wait till this typhus
Action had worn itself, and
produced the typhus State of fever.

direction of the blood,
this wrong ~~action~~; & ~~they~~ thus creat
obstructions & disorganization in
~~vitals~~ the viscera. — They are therefore
seldom safe in this state of fever. — whom to
V moreover repeatedly bled in this
state of fever when it has been excited
into hyperacute — or synochoidal action
by accidental stimuli ~~in its~~ after
the ~~20~~ 10, 15 & 20 days. See! here the
necessity of renouncing nosology. "~~Deleatur de~~
~~Lunda est~~ nosologia" — ~~Until this be the case~~ There
will be no ease in the empire of medicine — no safety
for the human race, until ~~until~~ this be the case.

+ He ~~had been~~ was attended at that time by
a physician who prescribed for the
name of his disease, ~~and~~

but this cannot be done with safety.
The remedies that I have used are as
follow. 1 Where considerable tension or fulness ~~pseudo-~~
occurs in the pulse ~~necessitates venesection~~ I have
frequently bled, moderately with advantage. ~~This~~
I know is forbidden by Dr Cullen in all fevers
from Contagion. But our climate justifies
& requires it. I think I saved the life of
a member of Congress in 1776 Dr. Walton the winter
the hospital fever by visiting the American
Army by two gentle bleedings, the One
in the beginning, the Other on the 4th
or 5 day of ~~the~~ typhoid fever. ~~2 Vomits~~ I have
2 Vomits - these are much safer than V.S. & have
a wonderful effect in untying
the ~~con~~ typhoid knot (If I may be
allowed the expression) in the Arterial
System. Their efficacy in the Scarlatina

V Asafetida. I can say but little in favor of this medicine from my own experience having not been in the habit of using it, but if ever it is useful it is in that state of the system where very moderate stimulus is necessary. Asafetida seems to act primarily on the nervous system. It acts indirectly, and very feebly upon the arterial system.

is well known, ~~and~~ Dr Dulcet of Paris, I have said ~~commends them as specifics in the puerperile fever~~ Their efficacy in the pulm. Consumption I believe is owing wholly to their mitigating the hectic fever, of which ~~I take to be a modified~~ is generally of a typhoid ~~fever~~ nature. — To be effectual in the slow or typhoid fever, they should be repeated every two or three days. — ~~necessary~~ ~~useful~~

4 nitre

3 Gentle purges. — 5 Blisters. & 6 Perhaps ~~wet applications to the skin~~ external parts of the body ~~if heated above the pain of the body~~ these remedies should be continued a salivation.

Shall the typ? Diathesis is wholly, or nearly the reduced. I say nearly — for there are cases in which there is more danger to be apprehended from the fever terminating in death from ~~debility~~ an exhausted state of the system, than from using stimulants ~~before~~ a day or two before ~~action recipro~~ the typhoid action is

completely worn down from the Arterial
or, while it is descending into the
system, ~~I have satisfied myself in three~~
~~cases by~~ with a small degree of a wrong
course in the circulation of the Blood.
~~If I had a case of my~~
My meaning in these cases may easily
be understood by the following simile. —
Suppose a mill race to be suddenly
obstructed by a large collection of timber,
dirt - and stones. — Should the ~~flo~~ gate
which ~~go~~ conveys water to this dam,
be suddenly opened, and its force be
insufficient to remove the Obstructing
bodies before mentioned, the consequences
would be the destruction of the sides
of the water course ~~race~~, and perhaps of all the
adjacent grounds - but ~~let~~ suppose all such
~~a part, all~~
parts of the Obstructing matters as are
in sight, and within the compass of Art
to be removed, and only a few stones, or

V But to drop principle. The fever in this state is to cured according to our IInd general indication in our therapeutics under the by medicines which head of Stimulants by exciting action in the stomach, bowels, brain, nerves, muscles & skin, equalize the excitement of the whole system, & indirectly destroy a weak action in the blood vessels by imparting to them a vigorous & more healthy action. Begin with small doses of Stimulants ~~extreme to~~ always in mind the Golden rule - to leave thing of if they do not increase the fulness & lepen the slowness of the pulse. Or in other words produce a natural, instead of an artificial action in the blood vessels, for they are capable of only one action.

one large log to remain in the race or water course, but that they are so placed as to obstruct the course of the water in a sufficient stream to turn the mill. In this case, the opening of the gate which communicates with the Dam, and the force of the water acting upon the obstructed matters would probably remove them without injuring the sides of the race. The imption of the water in this case should at first be gradually, nor should its sudden action be trusted untill ~~the effect of time had been tried~~ a more slow imprescription had been tried in vain ~~#~~ V

= Dr Jackson speaks highly of the effects of what he calls gestation, or travelling in the cure of fever, and adds among other facts in favor of its usefulness, that ~~when~~ he himself was ~~ill with~~ ~~a fever~~ in Georgia, ~~that~~ his tongue was parched, he abhorred drinks - the sensation of heat was painful - it was agony to him to touch cotton or woolen - and yet a ride in a carriage for 6 or 8 hours removed all these symptoms, & ~~to~~ thro cured his fever. He says very properly, this remedy should never be used, till "the fever has run ~~the~~ thro' the circle of its diseased motions". In the beginning of fevers it is generally fatal, or when continued too long often brings on relapses. Perhaps it might be useful in the typhoid state of fevers? ?

Dr Alibert - from the great irritability, or nearly paralytic state of the nervous muscular fibres of the whole system.

This ~~gangrenous~~ state of fever when ~~sometimes~~ left to itself sometimes succeeds its inflam^y state. ~~we all the~~ It is sometimes an original form of fever. It occurs ~~of fever~~ ~~cases forcibly recollected but~~ in both ways ~~chiefly those which occur from con-~~ ~~tagion as the~~ in the ~~bilious~~ fevers, plague - yellow fever; small pox & malignant sore throat. - It is sometimes hastened by the early, and improper use of stimulants - for unfortunately a putrid diathesis is believed to be its natural type, & inflam^y action to be accidental in its first stage. - a Physician who neglects to look back to the source of this gangrenous state of fever, & prescribes ~~both the~~ stimulants for it in its first stage, resembles a horse who after rendering ~~the water~~ a stream of water turbid by his feet, ~~supposes that it~~

This ~~two theories~~ is known by a greater degree of weakness & ~~quickness~~ frequency in the pulse than in the typ. fever — by delirium — attended with a constant indistinct muttering — coma — languid eyes — a fallen jaw — ~~of indistinct words~~ — ~~a pale~~ a dry — furred & black tongue — foul teeth — tremors & sometimes coldness in the limbs — costiveness — or a Dyarrhœa — pale Urine — a dry skin — and ~~sometimes~~ towards the close of the case now & then disorder — some degrees of mania called by Dr Cullen — typhomania, & lastly a considerable Cough. These are the most characteristic symptoms of this stage of fever, for the other symptoms I refer you to the authors particularly to Huxham. It is the typhus nitiosus of Cullen

Remember you are not ~~to suppose~~ that these ~~states~~ ~~fevers~~ of fever is always preceded by typh. fever, or by a fever of ~~the remote~~ violent action. I will sometimes see ~~I have often seen~~ them both in the

V Bark - and Bitters of all kinds ~~and pure~~ ~~Air~~ - applied to the body not only thro' the medium of the stomach, but of the nose, and the lower bowels by way of glysters. also pure atmosp. Air Vital Air.

+ The former are called diffusible - the latter durable Stimuli by Dr Brown These two terms do not embrace them All - for Bark - Bitters - & even some animal matters as Soups, are of mixed nature, and partake of the qualities of both

~~the first or second day of fever.~~

~~The Remedies for both these~~ ~~these three forms of fever~~ ~~so nearly alike~~ ~~that I shall mention them under one head. They are included under the class of Stimulants.~~

I shall divide them into external & internal.

The internal stimuli may be divided into medicines and Aliments.

The medicines are, - all fermented & distilled liquors - Vol: alk: Aromatic & aromatic Oils - Opium - Other V - and the invigoration of the passions and Understanding.

The Aliments include the vegetable, & animal matters that are used in diet.

The external stimuli are ~~forms~~ fomentations & Cataplasms applied to the ~~bowels~~, nose, temples, bowels - external region of the Stomach, & limbs - also to ∓ turnover

V ~~Sinus Aro~~ Bark - and - Bitters of all kinds ~~warranted~~ ~~and pure~~
~~stomach~~ ~~Mix~~ - applied to the body Not only thro' the

~~a~~ med
Rose
Glysti
~~the~~
+ The
the lat
These t
• All - f
-mal
Nature
bottle

~~the first or second day of fever.~~

~~The Remedies for both fevers~~ these three forms of fever so nearly alike that I shall mention them under one head. They are included under the class of Stimulants.

I shall divide them into external & internal.

The internal may be divided into Drinks ~~& solid Drinks~~ & aliments. ~~Drinks solid - and drinkable.~~

Medicines ~~Diffusable~~ are - all fermented & distilled liquors - Vol. Alkali & Opium ~~&~~ Other - aromatic & empyreumatic oils - certain animal substances. - ~~Applied not only to the~~ and the ~~Dyspepsia~~ of the ~~are Bark and Bitters~~ ~~Dyspepsia~~ & Understanding.

aliments include the ~~meat~~ vegetable & animal ~~the Diffusable includes roots~~ ~~Liquors~~ of all ~~roots~~ vegetables that are commonly used in diet.

The external stimuli are ~~Warm~~ ~~to the groin~~ ~~bath~~ - and fomentations ~~to the groin~~ ~~cataplasms~~ applied to the bowels ~~to feet~~ ~~also~~ nose - temples -

~~Diuretics, & the~~ the lower intestines
by the way of Glysters.

2 Cold & ~~hot~~ warm Bath.

3 Blisters.

4 Cataplasms of Onions, Garlic
& mustard to the feet.

~~5 Purgatives of the Jalapins & Mandrake.~~

6 Caustics

7 Boiling water.

8 Frictions

9 Sounds.

10 Light.

~~external region of the stomach & bowels~~

14

I Of the internal stimuli, and

~~of the~~ I shall begin by repeating a few preliminary ~~observations~~ directions — & these are, in ~~that is~~ the use of stimulating medicines ~~to a~~ observe the following rules. —

1 Begin with the weakest of them, & in small doses, & proceed gradually both in the strength of each stimulus you use and in its dose. But in the close of a fever begin as I said formerly with large doses.

2 Give ~~to~~ but one or two or at most 3 of them at once, & give them in succession to each other.

3 Give them in rotation, for it is very remarkable that the system in a few days seems to forget ~~the~~ a former stimulus, and when used after an interval of other stimuli it acts with nearly as much force as ever. —

4 Give them constantly. This as I shall

say hereafter applies in a particular manner to Opium.

~~Ho~~ I shall now proceed to say a few words on each of the different ~~fo~~ internal stimuli & 1 of the ~~Diffusible stimuli~~ stimulating medicines: The 1 of these are fermented & distilled liquors. These are the different kinds of Wine - malt liquors - and Ardent spirits.

Wine is a most agreeable & cordial medicine in this state of fever. It contains in it a spirit - an acid - an unfermented saccharine matter called must - ~~must~~ - & water, - of course it is cordial - ~~antiseptic~~ - nourishing & diluting qualities. - The quantity ~~of~~ to be given depends upon the nature of the Wine we give. The white wines such as Sherry - Madeira - & Lisbon contain

[illegible] from [illegible] Wasp[illegible] in the [illegible] hands of [illegible]

+ Dr Campbell of Lindall in England
give this in a day to a woman in this
fever

the most of the ~~above~~ cordial ~~for~~ antiseptic
& nutritive qualities before mentioned &
therefore a less quantity of them should
be given than of the red wines such
as Port & Claret, ~~and~~ I have often given a
from a quart to 3 pints of the White
& from One to three bottles of the red
~~white~~ wines in four & twenty hours. They
may be given alone or diluted with Water
at the pleasure of the patient. The White
wines should be generally preferred in ~~all~~ cases
of acidity in the stomach, as ~~they are~~ the ingredients of
which they are composed, being
more intimately mixed, and of course,
are less liable to be decomposed by
the powers of the system than the
Red wines in which moreover there
is a greater portion of acid than in

To this remark I have known exceptions. The low dried wines sometimes lie upon the stomach from their ~~being so deficient in~~ having so little Must or Saccharine Matter in them that no acid can be formed from it by fermentation in the stomach. —

the white wines. It is remarkable that patients in this state of fever whom 4 or five glasses of wine would have intoxicated in health, ~~or~~ will drink two or three bottles in a day without feeling the least ~~inc~~ tendency to intoxication from them. It is of consequence to know this, for I once lost a patient a student of medicine in this ~~the~~ state of fever, because his parents would not permit him to drink wine lest he should ~~go~~ pass into delirium in a state of intoxication. ~~into the presence of his master~~. —

Of ~~all~~ the malt liquors Porter should always be preferred. Its bitterness gives it a ~~tonic~~ stimulating power, & as it is kept longer before it is sold, than other malt liquors, it is not so liable as any of them to be decomposed by the stomach. From one to 3

[illegible] from [illegible] into the hands of [illegible]

V stimulating power of Wine. From
lij to lijj may be given in a day, & more
to persons who have been in the habit
of drinking them. There is no danger
of thus producing a love of ardent spi=
=rits, for they are seldom necessary ~~more~~
longer than from one to three days,
which is too short a time for them
to become agreeable, or necessary to
the system. —

bottles of it may be drunk in a day. —

Distilled Spirits may be given to persons who have been in the habit of drinking them — but they are greatly inferior to Wine & Porter — for they contain a stimulus only, without the least mixture of ~~an~~ ~~antiseptic~~ ~~an~~ nourishing quality. They are most useful when ~~applied in a manner~~ a sudden effect is required. ~~to be continued for a time~~ They should always be given after the system ceases to feel the V

Volatile Alkali has great virtues in these states of fever. ~~Tartrolbingle has proved that it is antiseptic~~, but its efficacy I believe depends chiefly upon stimulus. From 5 to 10 grains of it, may be given every two hours. It may be conveyed into the stomach in the form of a Bolus, or what is less disagreeable in the form of pills mixed up with

[illegible] from [illegible] Hospital [illegible] into the hands of [illegible]

The fixed Alkalies have been recom in the malig[n] & gangrenous states of fever ~~big~~ in order to destroy a Septic Acid supposed to exist in them. This theory, & ~~this~~ the remedy founded upon it are not new. Sylvius De la Boe prescribed for this Acid in a fever in Leyden in 1669. Antacids & absorbents. 2/3rd of all who took them died. —

a little flour or Conserve of Roses. V

Of the Empyreumatic Oils I can only speak in favor of the Oil of Amber. In all those Spasmodic ~~Affections~~ Symptoms which ~~the~~ affect the System in this fever - particularly the Hiccup, it is extremely useful. I have seldom used any of the Aromatic Oils except the Oil of Mint. ~~which seems to~~ Its principal use is to make other medicines set easy on the Stomach. —

Of the Stimuli taken from the Animal kingdom - Musk & Castor are the only two that are in use. I can say nothing in favor of them from my own experience, having seldom prescribed them, & never with any effect. They succeeded Album Graecum - Cranium humanum & other equally disgusting articles in Medicine, and derived their Credit from

[illegible] from [illegible] Jesuits [illegible] into the hands of [illegible]

the ignorance of Physicians of the powers of Opium & other ~~powerful~~ stimuli, or from their injudicious methods of giving them. An attempt ~~has~~ was lately made to add the Urine of the ~~pole cat to the testicles~~ skunk to the Castor & musk as Articles of the Mat: Medica, but with out success. I think they might all be laid aside without any disadvantage to medicine more especially in fevers. In nervous debility - unconnected with any disease in the Arterial System, I believe they are more useful. —

Opium - ~~is an medicine~~ as a stimulant is what the ~~Ancient~~ the Roman poet calls his hero - ~~it is~~ "ipse Agmen" - an host of itself. — [The Use of it in ~~and~~ fevers marks an Aera in the history of medicine] I repeat it again that

[illegible] from [illegible] into the hands of [illegible]

v in enlivening ~~them~~ it — upon the brain
in preventing or inducing sleep according
to its dose, —

Opium is a stimulant. [This Opinion I published in the year 1783 in the American Philosophical Transactions - long before I ~~heard~~ ~~heard of~~ the name of Dr Brown was known or the Author of a single new Opinion in medicine] I have my reasons for believing it are, - its effects upon the human body both in health & sickness - ~~It~~ small doses of it obviate sleep in health - & ~~in~~ large doses have been known to bring on an inflammation in the stomach. - ~~It exhilarates~~ small doses of it increase diseases of too much action in the system, and large doses of it ~~can~~ support the system in diseases of ~~too little~~ feeble action. - Its effects upon the ~~pulse~~ mind. - upon the pulse ~~- upon the mind~~ in encreasing its fulness & lessening its frequency - ~~to~~ upon the skin - in promoting sweats - & in exciting an itching - upon the limbs in removing pain less than spirits -

[illegible] from [illegible] in the hands of [illegible]

tremors - upon the Stomach in removing the flatulency & vomiting which arise from atony - and the analogy of its operation, with fermented & distilled spirits, & other stimuli which are acknowledged to be stimulants all strongly and incontestably prove it to be a stimulant. - It is true - it differs in some of its effects from most of the stimuli that we are acquainted with - But what two of them are perfectly alike? This variety in my opinion depends upon the part or parts of the system on which they produce their primary & chief operation. Eg: - Bitters act primarily & chiefly on the alimentary canal - Bark & Mercury on the Arterial & Lymphatic systems - Ether & Vol: Alk: on the Nerv: system -

[illegible] the from [illegible] [illegible] into the hands of [illegible]

Fermented ~~& distilled liquors~~ liquors - on the arterial & nervous system - distilled on the arterial & nervous system - & on the alimentary canal - oil of Amber on muscular fibres - The Best opium - possesses an universal empire over every part of the system. It acts upon the ~~to~~ alimentary canal in all its numerous diseases - It acts upon the arterial system ~~by~~ as appears by its ~~quicken filling~~ lessening frequency, & increasing force in the pulse - It acts upon the brain & nerves by the exhilaration it produces - It acts on muscular fibres by composing tumors & spasms - It acts upon the lymphatic & glandular system by restraining or increasing ~~as as all excessive~~ ~~as~~ discharges from each of them. This is evident in its ~~in~~ promoting Urine in Dropsies, & sometimes inducing strangury - and lastly it acts upon the Skin - as appears in

[illegible] from the [illegible] inside the hands of [illegible]

may be compared to
V common stimuli ~~like the luminaries~~ a candle or a
torch which acts in a narrow sphere, and only
~~of light which invigorate animal life~~
on ~~a single~~ the animal sense of sight –
~~only~~, while Opium may be compared
to the sun which diffuses an equal
influence upon all the kingdoms & elements of
nature ~~which covers the surface of our~~
~~globe~~ ! –

Its inducing the frequency of the pulse in a
large dose – its ~~and~~ calming convulsions, &
its prostrating all action, are supposed to indicate
sedative effects – But they all depend on its
excessive stimulating powers.

the itching & eruptions which sometimes follow its exhibition. — ~~Its peculiar effects~~ It differs moreover from all the narcotic plants with which ~~they~~ it is classed such as Henbane, Hemlock - ~~Belladona~~ Nightshade & the like, ~~some~~ most of which act ~~upon~~ only upon the brain & nervous system. Hence then - I trace its peculiar & specific effects in inducing Sleep - and not to any spe-cific soporific quality inherent in it, different from any other of the stimuli which have been named. ~~It motes~~ The

An accident which happened in a neighbourhood I lived in 1769 or 70 & of which I heard at first suggested to me the idea of the ~~[illegible]~~ efficacy of opium in fevers. A gentleman in the lowest state of typhus took a table spoonful of liquid laudanum by mistake instead

[illegible] from the [illegible] into the hands of [illegible]

Soon after this fact was communicated to me, I began to give it in my private practice in the low state of fever. ~~but~~ In the military hospitals of the United States I established its general use. In doing so I was assisted by Dr Sam. Duffield ~~of~~ this city - who ~~gave it~~ had likewise been in the habit of giving it in his private practice. ~~but~~ Since the American war, it has been adopted but feebly in some parts of Great Britain. Dr Kendal in his

V In the beginning of fevers, give it in moderate doses. ^

this state of ‡

~~on typhus fever~~

‡ pamphlet published about the year 1787 ~~so~~ mentions his having used it with success in the typhus fever. I was led to adopt it by the theory of its stimulating operation, at a time when Dr Fallon's ideas of its sedative properties prevailed universally in this Country.

of a table spoonful of a neutral mixture, and immediately fell into a deep and sweet sleep, ~~from which he could not be awakened in~~ in which he lay 48 hours. During the whole of this time he breathed easily, & sweated plentifully. At the end of the 48 hours he awoke in his perfect senses — free of pain — tremors — & all the ~~symptoms~~ distressing symptoms which a few days before had threatened his dissolution. ~~I gave in the military hospital &c~~ ~~Dr Rodgers~~

The following directions should be attended to, in the exhibition of Opium in fevers. ~~The life the definition of~~ ~~natural fever in the~~ ~~Opium~~, ~~the life should be the dose of opium & vice versa~~ Ten drops will often induce sleep when 30 or 40 will not — only because they raise the system beyond the sleeping point. Patients who complain of the want of sleep after taking an anodyne

[illegible] from [illegible] in the hands of [illegible]

often tell us that they took too small a dose of it, & Physicians subscribe some=times to this opinion - But the want of Sleep is much oftener produced by too large, than by too small a dose of Opium. There are but two ways of inducing Sleep by Opium. 1st by giving as much of it as it will raise the system to the sleeping point, or 2dly by giving so much of it as to induce Sleep by depressing the System to the Sleeping point from excess of Stimulus. The last is always dangerous in fevers, as it dis=poses to determination to the brain or to effusions in the brain & to great subsequent debility. By attending to this rule I have often induced sleep by canty medicinal & even 10 drops of laudm. when I am sure 5, or 200 would not have produced it, or if it had it would have at the expense of the evils above men=tioned. —

[illegible] from one hospital [illegible] into the hands of [illegible]

Jane ~~Barbard~~ Brard ~~is~~ is much worse
and begs the ~~that~~ Doct Rush will call and
see at Becys Cocks Spruce Street [illegible]
to the Jews Burial Ground

V I assisted Dr Dewees in saving the life of a valuable young man [Robt Evans's son] by giving him two grains, three times a day ~~inst~~ in this state of fever & a large dose at night. It composed his tremors - removed his Deliquium - induced sweat & sleep & thus cured him. ~~so~~ It is always I believe given in too small doses ~~of fever~~ in this state of fever. —

There is a case upon record ~~+ we a case of~~ in which this practice was used with the happiest effects in One of the Vol. of the med: Inquiries & Observations.

2 The dose of Opium should be increased with the progress of debility. I have given by grains at a dose at bedtime in the mil^y hospitals with the happiest effects. By increasing the dose gradually we shall never do any harm by it. Dr Bouquet of Paris took 100 grains of opium & ℔i of Ether in a day to ease a Colic with safety & relief to his complaint. ~~I assisted in saving B Swanby 60 grains in one day last fall at Ft~~ V

3 It should be given in small doses during the day, as well as in a large one at bedtime. V^n In cases of extreme weakness ~~Dr Wright says~~, that the pulse should be carefully watched in sleep, & if it flag, the patient should be waked & a fresh dose of Opium given to him. +

4 In all cases of sudden ~~direct~~ debility from action or abstraction begin with small doses of Opium. From the neglect of this, digestion, I am satisfied ~~I have & have often~~

[illegible] from the hospi[illegible] in the hands of [illegible]

6th When it ceases to act ~~up~~ this
the medium of the Stomach in common doses, give
it by way of Glyster. Remember the fact of Tobacco
from gen^l Fulinhausen. & of
Hen: Dinker's two nostrils. This encreases
the pleasure of using it.

that much mischief has often been done by this noble medicine. Dr Stedman in the medical essays of Edinr relates a case of a man who had been suddenly debilitated by an emetic, who expired immediately after taking a common dose of liq: laudn. 5 It should be laid aside for a day or two as soon as the system becomes insensible to its action & other stimuli used in its room. V

7ly & lastly, in proportion as the patient recovers & excitability is restored, the dose should be lessened in the same ratio that it was encreased with the decay ~~of~~ or waste of excitability. ~~Some of this~~ The benefit of this you can in Potter's case. I once attended a Lady in this city who in the lowest State of her dis~~ease~~ cast could not sleep without 100 drops of Laudn at bedtime,

[illegible] the from one wasp[illegible] into the hands of [illegible]

5

6

lute

who gradually reduced that quantity as she recovered so as to sleep perfectly well by taking only ten. —

Vovemi 26. gr

5 Other — may be used after Opium loses its effect. It is a quick & powerful stimulus, but so volatile as ~~to~~ not to act long on the system ~~for~~ from 30 ~~to~~ 60 drops ~~may~~ or from half to a whole teaspoonful may be given ~~to~~ every hour.

6 Bark — has many advantages ~~in a~~ in the state of fever. ~~stimulus~~. It is ~~stim~~ both a diffusible & ~~diff~~ durable ~~and~~ stimulus. ~~It~~ it possesses great antiseptic qualities. Begin with the infusion unless you have been called late in the disease, and afterwards give the Mixture prepared of Bark — Hughes's ~~for recently recommend~~ tincture with a little Laud.

[illegible] tea from [illegible] [illegible] the hands of [illegible]

The Spanish Physicians have lately pub-
-lished an acct of the malignant state
of the yellow fever being cured by ℥vj a day.
Less than that quantity did not cure.

While ~~the~~ I thus ~~advise~~ adduce facts in favor of the use of Bark
in these forms of fevers, I must add that
large doses of Bark,
~~These~~ are cases in which much smaller
doses of Bark and even common bitters have
been more effectual ~~to~~ in those fevers
than large doses of Bark. A decoction of
the willow Bark once cured a malignant
fever at the Illeonois after Bark had been
given not only in vain, but with fatal
effects. Again Dr Ascellier a french physician tells us that
he cured the ~~malig~~ typhus grade of the plague in Egypt
with an infusion of Bark & coffee
of each coch: ij of each coch: mi in boiling water
every two or three hours. I believe both

the =

It has ~~been~~ many advantages over ~~common~~ simple powders of Bark from the combination of Rhend.m & Hoskins's tincture, and it does not require time nor ~~any~~ a vehicle to unite it with like the common powder of Bark. The dose should be increased with the decay of excitability & the increase of debility, to four or six ounces and even to in a day. When the Bark is offensive to, or rejected by the Stomach - Gentian & Columba root may be used - but they are as much inferior to it when no Action in the Stomach is forbid its use, as - Asafoetida is to Opium.

I was led to class ~~it~~ among the stimulating med.s for two reasons. I from

[illegible] hospital [illegible] into the hands of the

Cases of asphixia from great oppression of the System, the Cure is ameliorated, when the System begins to react by V.S. — It should not be omitted ~~a~~ ~~when~~ for the reaction is often so violent as to endanger life, or a chronic disease from disorganization, or obstructions in some of the Viscera. —

The signs of death are: 1 Clammyness. 2 an Acid, & 3 an alkaline Odor. Lond: medicinally: 4 relaxation of Sphincters, of the Rectum & bladder. 5 Heat sometimes partial or general occurs after death in persons who have cold for hours before death. It arises from the heat rising (agreeably to one of the laws of its communication) from the inside, to the outside of the body — after the body is reduced to the same nature of other dead matter. —

have said that ~~the~~ stimulus should be applied to parts either naturally exquisitely sensible or irritable, or to parts upon which ~~death~~ life has been supposed to linger longest in the act of death. There is one part of the body which has been overlooked in our attempts to bring on resuscitation, & that is the glottis & trachea. The following facts re=lated by Dr Jones in his vulgar errors in medicine shows its ~~wonder~~ ~~strange~~ ~~importance~~ benefit & of applying stimuli to it. A gent.n in Devonshire who had lived freely died some years ago. His butler ~~wh~~ went into his room where he lay in state in order to give each of the sitters up to his Corpse a glass of brandy. When he came to the Corpse - he said "Come old Gent.n I will not pass you by. You shall have a glass now you are dead, of what you loved so dearly when you were alive!" and then opening his mouth he poured into it a glass of the Spirit some of which entered the glottis, and excited a cough which set the blood of his whole body in motion and thus ~~rotted~~ brought back his life. He lived several years afterwards. Considering that life begins in the lungs & of importance in continuing it too much pains cannot be taken to excite their action

Spanish Physicians Dr Cullen and I account for the success of the practice of each of them in the following way. In the typhus or malignant or pernicious state of fever the system is in one of the following three states. 1 considerably & partially excited with but little excitability, or 2 Feebly excited with but little excitability. In both these states the ℥vj of Bark a day I can easily conceive would produce powerful & salutary effects by overcoming morbid action, or raising dormant excitability & excitement. But in those cases in which there was 3 weak excitement, and great excitability (which I said formerly often existed in debilitated habits) the weak infusion of Bark & Coffee prescribed by Dr Cullen I can as easily conceive did the same service as the ℥vj of the Bark in substance in a day. In all recent diseases

having observed its good effects in ~~other~~ ~~fevers of a typhus~~ ~~retained such fe=~~ ~~=bricks, as~~ the Typhus, the state of the Cynanche maligna, & a certain stage of Cynanche Scar==latina in both of which it acts not only on the throat, but on the whole system. & 2ly from the following fact w. accident suggested to me. ~~as a few years ago~~ in the year (1798) I attended a gentleman in the typhus fever on the 14 or 15 day he complained of a dull pain in the L region of the liver. suspecting an incipient obstruction I ~~ordd~~ directed ℥ss of ☿ ointment to be rubbed on the spot affected. Two days afterwards he complained of a sore mouth, & the next day he was under a moderate salivation. From the hour he was [illegible] from the hospital to [illegible] into the hands of the

~~Obvious~~
of weak ~~action~~ or prostrate Action, it is best to begin with weak stimuli, until we are satisfied of the state of excitability in the system. Mrs Betton's Case. Comets whispering &c. prescribed it in many similar cases with advantage in typhus, as well as in malignant & gangrenous forms of fever. where V.S. is forbidden in malig^t fevers great reliance should be placed on it. It was used with success in the plague at Marseilles. Wilson. 30

The effects of pure air are wonderful in malig^t fevers, gangrenous, & typhus. Dr Lind mentions many instances of the yellow fever being converted into a simple intermittent by removing patients ~~into~~ from land to the pure air of the Ocean in the W Indies. Dr Trotter a late Writer — Physician to the British fleet relates a fact of the yellow fever being subdued in a ship under the command of Admiral Thompson by her ~~po~~ leaving a sickly Island & going on a cruise

he complained of his mouth, he began to mend, and the day afterwards he had no sign of his fever. The ℞ was satisfied produced this crisis. I have since heard of calomel having been given in these cases of this fever with great advantages by a practitioner in Maryland after the force of the other stimuli had been exhausted on the system. I prescribed it to advantage in Monniles' case 1794. Too much cannot be said in favor of pure air. I say pure air - for cold air is highly improper in these forms of this fever, as I frequently had occasion to observe in the military hospitals of the United States. ~~It should be obtained if the~~

many of our soldiers perished from ~~the want of sufficient warmth~~ cold in the hospitals, and still more, when they were removed in ~~from~~ one hospital to another, to ~~into the~~ hands of the

for 2 weeks. Dr Dawson who practised physic 40 years in Tortola ~~lately~~ informed me that on that Island they ~~pro~~ broke the most violent yellow fevers ~~in~~ in a few days by removing their patients from the marshy grounds in Hammocks to the adjoining hills.

I shall mention ~~three~~ two more facts in favor of pure Air in this state of fever. Volney says the French troops who ~~are~~ become sickly in the Island of Corsica are always cured by being sent from the plains where they contract their fevers to the ~~two~~ two mountains Vivacio, & Viserona where they immediately recover, & Dr Dalzelle says out of 400 men who embarked for France from Cayenne on board the Elephant Ships of War all indisposed with fever, but one died. They were cured by the Sea Air. He remarks that the pure Air of the ocean checked, their debilitating sweats, but that, ~~th~~ it was followed by a constant desire to make water.

In every case where ~~Air~~ pure Air is thus obtained it should be done by removing the patient in an easy Carriage or boat. ~~Quick~~ Long or violent motion, is always followed with an increase of the ~~death~~ fever, and often with death.

Where pure Air cannot be obtained in the way that has been mentioned, the following substitutes should be adopted. 1 ~~st~~ Removing all the causes formerly mentioned which corrupt it, and ~~co~~ by correcting that which =

p 33.

is corrupted. ~~Since~~ Large Rooms - & fires in a Chimney are very proper for this purpose. But when there is no fire place what is to be done? - 2 things. 1 make a fire in the middle of a room. ~~and let the~~ The smoke will in a short time ascend towards the ceiling, and cease to incommode the breathing of the patient or his Attendants. The ~~most~~ best hospitals Dr Lind says were contrived in this way. The ~~pati~~ fire was kindled in an ground floor, and the patients beds were placed in a Circle round it. These hospitals were the invention of Dr Tilton. He prefered them with ground floors, for Count Lazé has left it on record that hospitals with

Earth absorbs contagion of all kinds as well as of the typhus fever. It even attracts poisons from the human body – hence the practice of dogs when bitten by snakes to scratch a hole in the ground & thrust the ~~venom~~ poisoned part of their bodies into it. The inhabitants of new countries have learned this practice, and find it an effectual cure for the bites of poisonous snakes of all kinds. – ~~It~~ We are often told that the poor people in Canton who live in small & crowded houses are very healthy. ~~The~~ One reason is – they all live upon ground floors ~~which absorb the filth & excrementitious~~

farther floors & walls never retain, or propagate infection. ~~But 2ly If there~~
the efficacy of smoke in preventing and
curing fevers did not escape Mr Bruce.
He says those poor people who lived in smoky
houses either escaped the fever of Infirmary
or recovered from it sooner than others.
The lofts of a Ship escaped it also from smoke.
~~people~~ It acts as a stimulant and helps it the air
~~He Clark~~ Vol: 1: p: 166. Reft Bishop
~~contagion~~ ~~air~~ thro the lungs. But 2ly where ~~smoke fires~~
can not be corrected by fires & smoke in
the manner that has been mentioned Dr
Campbell of Kendal recommends two
tubes, the one above, the other below a
room by which there is a constant in-
flux of fresh, & a discharge of foul air.
a Professor at Irvin has lately recom-
-mended an iron rod painted at both
ends ~~to be placed with~~ one of which

96 p: 35 yrs in 1805 by a room

4th The Air is further improved by always placing the bed in which the sick person lies in the middle of a room, & never suffering it to be surrounded by Curtains. But of Dr Beardsley.

5. By permitting no more people to remain in a room, with patients in their forms of fever,

~~To prevent the Air being contaminated by smell of feces, should be received in cold water, than are necessary to attend them, and never to suffer visitors, friends, nor nurses to sit upon their bed sides.~~

6 By conveying the stools instantly out of the room; or to receive them in cold water which suffocates their smell. This excellent direction was first suggested by Dr Clark. a discovery of no inconsiderable importance.

7 The linen and sheets of patients should be changed daily. Thacher recommends it in Cells of our hospitals.

8 The floors of the rooms should be often wetted with cold water. Vinegar is generally advised for this purpose, but as the vegetable matters contained in it soon putrefy, it is both offensive and unsafe in a sick room. Pringle says excessive holding water is apt in upper stories.

9 Oxygen gas has been recommended to invigorate patients in this fever. I can say nothing in its favor from my own experience. It is too expensive for common practice.

10 But few patients should be confined in the same room.

go to # p: 36

is to be placed in the room, & the other to be thrust thro' a door or window so as communicate with ye external air. By this contrivance he says the phlogisticated air is ~~conveyed~~ conducted out of the room as fast as it formed. A 3^d^ mode of ~~supplying fresh~~ purifying the air is by the deflagration of nitre in a room. ~~I know nothing of Oxygen~~ go to p. 4 ~~to~~ Mr Adams the D^r^ informed me that he had once witnessed the effects of this ~~in~~ purifying the air of a room at the Count de Vergennes in which 50 people had sat previously to a public dinner. The nitre was sprinkled on an incensoir which was swung by a servant thro' every part of the room. The air of the room was

go p. 35

V Stimulants should likewise be applied to the external surface of the body. The warm & cold bath have ~~of~~ lately been much used for this purpose. As they are frequently inconvenient in the low state of fever, sponging the body, or warm fomentations to the feet & legs may be substituted in ye room.

V The state of the mind – go to p: 41.

X Dr Trotter in Syphus objects to the gapes. – water sprinkled on the floor best – Vinegar putrefies & is hurtful washing the body useful.

It among other advantages of conforming to all the Directions that have been mentioned for ~~purifying~~ purifying the air of sick rooms in the typhus fever, it must not be omitted, that they are by that means kept from generating, or communicating those miasmata by which this fever sometimes propagates itself. Dr Bond relates the following important fact in a lecture preserved in the minutes of the Rumsey hospital in support of this assertion. Twelve persons ill with the typhus or ship fever were taken from an Irish passenger ship, and sent to a house where they were accommodated with separate rooms & clean beds & clothing, they all recovered, and infected no one: fourteen persons from the same ship, & with the same fever, ~~but not~~ in another house in separate rooms, but without clean beds or clothings, infected all the family ~~in~~ which attended them, the landlord of the family died. The hospital fever during the Revolutionary war was often mortal from the want of room in our hospitals. It is now rarely ~~contagious~~ communicated in Great Britain in their hospitals from the great cleanliness, that is observed in them. None ~~died~~ infected in Phospital in 1805 by a room full of

90 p:35 Dth

V The vegetable consists of panada - gruel
Sago - Sallops - Tapioca - and chocolate.
Animal food

VI Spirit, ~~which~~ should be applied
frequently to the nose, & Temples,
in vapor & to the stomach & bowels
upon flannel. The limbs should
likewise be frequently wrapped up
in flannels dipped in hot ~~spirit~~
water in which stimulating herbs
have been boiled. a $\frac{1}{2}$ ℔ of spirit, or
a few pounds of salt should after-
-wards be added to it. go to p 39 +

been injected ~~with~~ into the bowels w.
Advantage in these fevers. ℥ss of Barb
℥i of Wine, ~~and~~ 60 gutts of Laud & ℥iij
of water are the usual quantities
for a Glyster. If a larger quantity be
injected it will distend the bowels, &
thereby induce a stimulus which will
cause it to be discharged before it has
time to do any benefit. go to p 39 +

+ We come now to speak of the stimulus
of aliment.

This may either be vegetable & animal.
~~The last~~ has been condemned because of its
alkalescent tendency, but experience
teaches us that it exerts no such qualities
in these fevers. White soups are not
agreeable solid animal food may be

✓ I have used it with equal success in the ~~[illegible]~~ other cases ~~summer of 1804~~ in a man with in whom all the common stimulants were used without effect. They ~~He~~ began by eating both, & then ate Buck flakes three times a day. This diet acted in three ways. 1 ~~[illegible]~~ by the closure of imperfect = 2 as a new stimulant ~~the~~ the medium = chief internal stimulus

✓ Animal food was the ~~[illegible]~~ on which I ~~chiefly~~ depended in restoring the system, ~~to~~ After the use of the necessary evacuations. Both Whole acidulated with Lime Juice. Trotter.

= of the stomach & 3: By furnishing materials for blood to fill the blood vessels, & thus ~~to~~ by repletion to produce one of the most powerful stimuli of life. ~~I am satisfied we~~ It is impossible the appetite ~~often~~ revives About ~~the~~ 15 days a Chronic fever; and with it the digestive powers. They are a signal ~~in~~ with a typhus. ie about the time the mucous of fat are exhausted

Jowlse for animal food. In support of the use of animal food in typhus fever, I shall read an extract of a letter from a Gent. whom we have met